

Kentucky

Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS
AND THURSDAYS,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE-
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

SEMI-WEEKLY,

For one year in advance, \$4 or a note at the time of
subscribing, for \$5 payable at the end of the
year.

WEEKLY,

For one year in advance \$2 50
If not paid at the end of 6 months \$0 00
" within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears
are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the
office.

A D V E R T I S I N G .

1 square, unless, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-
weekly, \$1 50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-
weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7 50; semi-
weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-
weekly, \$20.

Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by
the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

J. B. JOHNSON

TAKES pleasure in returning his thanks to his
friends and the public, for the liberal patron-
age extended to him, for the last ten years, and
would respectfully inform them, that he has taken
into partnership Mr. HENRY CRUMBAUGH, who
will give his undivided attention to business. The
business will be conducted, and known under the
firm of JOHNSON & CRUMBAUGH.



JOHNSON & CRUMBAUGH

Have on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES; Iron and leather TRUNKS, a first rate article; English BRIDLE LEATHERS, Single and Double, of the best quality; together with a good assortment of all other articles usually kept by Saddlers, which they offer at a reasonable
profit.

Shop opposite Brennan's Hotel, Lexington, Ky.
May 5, 1836.—18-3m

BLACKSMITHING.

SIMEON SHY

INFORMS the citizens
of Lexington and
vicinity, that he
has purchased the
entire stock,
etc., of Mr. John
R. Shaw, and
will continue the
above business at
the old stand, on
Short street, oppo-
site O. Keen,
etc., where he
will be happy to wait on all who will give him a
call.

March 5, 1836.—9-ff

DENTISTRY.

DR. HAFRIS, DENTIST, informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has returned to the City, and may be found at the PHENIX HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy to receive the calls of such as may desire his professional services. He will remain in the city for a few weeks only.

March 4, 1836.—9-ff

RENOVATING, SCOURING, TAIL-
ORING AND SILK DYING BUSI-
NESS.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for RENOVATING, SCOURING and TAILORING BUSINESS, on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. He assures those who may feel disposed to patronize him, that he will spare no pains to give satisfaction in all cases. His work will be done in the very best manner, and on the lowest terms.

JOHN FISHER.

Lex. May 12, 1836.—20-2m

\$400 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension of a fellow, whose name is said to be PHILIP HART. This fellow, on the 4th inst., attempted to take the life of Mrs. Wallace, wife of Rev. B. J. Wallace of this place—having entered the house in daytime, while Mr. W. had stepped out, and made an attack upon her with a dirk or knife, and has since fled in the direction of Lexington, Ky. Said Hart is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, rather slenderly made, with black hair, light grey eyes, large Roman nose, and has at the time, large black whiskers. He had on a green frock coat, black velvet vest, black stock, and sometimes wears a light drab bow coat; no other clothing collected. From the description given, he is supposed to have been seen two days afterwards, at Bell's, Three Forks, in Barren county, and was enquiring his way on towards Lexington. The Grand Jury of this county has found an indictment against him.

The above reward, which has been raised by many respectable citizens of this place and Logan county, will be given to any person or persons who may apprehend said Hart and deliver him to the proper authorities.

The subscription paper is in the hands of the editor of the Russellville (Ky.) Advertiser.

Papers throughout the United States, are respectively requested to insert the above, and by so doing, further the ends of justice.

Russellville, Ky. April 14, 1836.

The Barry Monument

ALL those gentlemen who hold subscription
A papers or funds, for the erection of the above
Monument, will be good enough to return them
immediately to John Norton, Esq., the Treasurer
of the Committee.

May 23, 1836.—22-ff



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE
TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC, No. 19.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General sixty thousand dollars.

For clerks and messenger in the office of the Secretary of State, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For Clerks, machinist, and messenger in the Patent Office, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expense of publishing and distributing the laws, twenty five thousand dollars.

For contingent and incidental expenses of the Patent Office, two thousand dollars.

For the superintendent and watchmen of the northeast executive building, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of the buildings, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to clerks and messenger in the office of the First Comptroller, eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Second Comptroller, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Second Comptroller, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the First Auditor, fourteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the First Auditor, four thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fourth Auditor, seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fifth Auditor, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fifth Auditor, twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fifth Auditor, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the

office of the Surgeon General, eleven hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Topographical Bureau, one thousand two hundred and thirty-six, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said Bureau, one thousand dollars.

For the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks transferred from the office of the Secretary of War, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For messengers in the Pension Office, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the salary of the superintendent and watchmen of the northwest executive building, twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

For the salaries of two additional watchmen, to assist in watching the buildings of the War Department, and the additional houses occupied by officers thereof, including one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the services of those employed in eighteen hundred and thirty five, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy Board, ten thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks, draughtsman, and messenger in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, seven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy Board, three thousand five hundred and fifty three dollars and forty cents.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, ten thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, pay of the officers of the Council, fuel, stationary, and printing, six thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For arrearages of the expenses of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, for eighteen hundred and thirty-five, in addition to an unexpected balance of appropriation of eighteen hundred and seventy dollars and ninety-five cents.

For compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation to the superintendent of the southwest executive building, and the watchmen, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs, engines, and improvement of the grounds, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the two Assistant Postmasters General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Arkansas, including fuel, stationary, printing, and distribution of the laws and journals, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Florida Territory, eleven thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Florida Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of Florida, pay of officers and servants of the Council, fuel, stationary, printing, and incidental expenses, nine thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For arrearages of the expenses of the Legislative Council of Florida, nine hundred and eighty dollars and sixty cents.

For allowance to the Assistant Counsel, and District Attorney, under the acts for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Justice, the Associate Judge, and District Judges of the United States, eighty one thousand two, fifteen May, eighteen hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For expense in relation to the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, under the act of seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Ohio, six hundred and fifty dollars.

For surveying the public lands in the Michigan peninsula, fifteen thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Wisconsin Territory, west of the lake, and in the Wisconsin Territory, fifty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Illinois and Missouri, forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Mississippi, ten thousand dollars.

For surveys south of the thirty-first degree north latitude, by the Surveyor General of Alabama, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For survey of the Creek lands, one thousand dollars.

For survey of the public lands and private land claims, by the Surveyor General of Florida, sixteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For survey of the public lands and private land claims, by the Surveyor General of Louisiana, thirty five thousand dollars.

For surveying public lands by the Surveyor General of Arkansas, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the salaries of two keepers of the public archives in Florida, one thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, twelve thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Miners of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, and Russia, thirty six thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the secretaries of legation to the same places, eight thousand dollars.

For salaries of the charges des affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Turkey, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Peru, Mexico, Central America, now Grenada, Prussia, and Venezuela, sixty thousand dollars.

For the salary of the drogo man to the legation of the United States to Turkey, and for contingent expenses of that legation, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For outlays of Ministers to Great Britain, France, and Spain, twenty seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salaries of the agents for claims at London and Paris, four thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, twelve thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, thirty thousand dollars.

For completing Digest of Commercial Regulations of Foreign Countries, under the resolution of the House of Representatives of the third of March, eight thousand dollars.

teen hundred and thirty one, five thousand eight hundred and eighty three dollars and thirty four cents.

For the erection of a Custom House at New York, in addition to former appropriations, three hundred thousand dollars.

For completing the public ware-house at Baltimore, seventeen thousand dollars.

For comp'eting the Custom House at New Bedford, and enclosing the lot, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For the payment of balances due to officers of the old internal revenue and direct tax, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund thirty first December, eighteen hundred and thirty five, one thousand seven hundred and thirty five, two thousand seven hundred dollars and twenty-three cents.

For paying certain inhabitants of West Florida, now citizens of Louisiana and Mississippi, the claims passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried the surplus fund on the thirty first December, eighteen hundred and thirty five, one thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and forty one cents.

For the payment of certain certificates, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first December, eighteen hundred and thirty five, thirty seven thousand four hundred fifty five dollars and seventy six cents.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, bearing a balance due to William Browne, on that account, two thousand and ten dollars and six cents.

For clerk hire and other expenses in relation to the Northern Boundary Agency, being a balance due to William Browne on that account, two thousand seven hundred thirty two dollars and twenty cents; these two last appropriations to be carried to the credit of said Browne, on account of contingencies of foreign intercourse.

For arrears for the service of an astronomer, assistants, and incidental expenses incurred in making astronomical observations during the year eighteen hundred and thirty two, "to provide for the taking of certain observations, preparatory to the adjustment of the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio: Provided, the compensation to the principal astronomer and assistants shall not exceed that granted, under the appropriation for the same service, of eighteen hundred and thirty three, thirteen thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars.

For compensation to James H. Relfe, for his services as messenger, in conveying the final report of the Commissioners for the adjustment of private land claims, five hundred dollars.

For the payment of claims of Lieutenant Colonel W. Lawrence and others, being part of an appropriation made by the act of the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for these objects, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, re-appropriated on the twentieth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and again carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, thirteen hundred and forty seven dollars and sixty seven cents.

For the expense of medals and swords for Colonel Croghan and others, five thousand one hundred dollars.

For the expense of bringing to the seat of Government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

For the survey of the coast of the United States, eighty thousand dollars.

For the Governor, judges, secretary, district, attorney, and marshal, and contingent expenses, of the Wisconsin Territory, nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, and to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses of said territory, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For the public buildings and library of said territory, twenty five thousand dollars.

For enlarging and repairing the custom house, and purchasing additional land therefore, at Bath, in the State of Maine, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of public buildings at Staten Island, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of a survey of lots in the town of Galena, Illinois, to be made by the Surveyor General of Missouri and Illinois, under an act of Congress approved the 5th day of February one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, one thousand dollars.

For a custom house in Boston, addition to a former appropriation, two hundred thousand dollars.

For a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Marshall, five hundred dollars.

For payment for preparing, printing, and binding the documents ordered to be printed by Gales & Seaton, under the same restrictions and reservations as were contained in the appropriation for the same object, in the act of May the fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty two, fifteen thousand six hundred and six dollars, and the eight volumes of the second series of the said publication shall be distributed in the same manner as were the volumes of the first series, by the joint resolution of the 10th of July, eighteen hundred and thirty two.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of the War and Navy Departments, and of the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of the Senate, and clerk of the House of Representatives, to lay before Congress, in lieu of the statement now required by law during the first week in each annual session of Congress, a statement of the expenditures made them respectively from the contingent funds of their respective departments and offices; that of the Secretary of State to include all the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, and of all the missions abroad, except such expenditures as settled upon the certificate of the President; and statements to be abstracts of the accounts with the names of all persons to whom payments have been made and the amount paid to each.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED May 14th, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[OFFICIAL—From the *Globe*.]

As an act of justice to Major General Scott, we publish the following official letter, recently received at the War Department, from that officer:

*Head Quarters, Army of Florida,
St. Augustine, May 11, 1836.*

Sir: Much indisposed, I have been waiting for the arrival of a steamer, in order to write to you, for I have much to report and explain. After a long delay, the boat is come, and yet I am scarcely able to hold up my head for twenty minutes at a time.

With this you will receive a copy of Brig. Gen. Clinch's report of his march from Tampa Bay, and copies of several other letters from the same source.

I will be seen from the latter of those communications, that the Indians have already recommenced their depredations and murders in the Fort, Drane vicinity, and that there is but little hopes of embodying any respectable number of the inhabitants, as mounted men, to aid in their own defence. I had, under the circumstances, authorized Clinch to raise in the usual form, and to muster into service, eighty or one hundred. Such addition to the nine companies of United States troops there, would, I suppose, be sufficient to scour and free that frontier of the enemy, an order having been given by me to remount Wharton's detachment of United States dragoons from the spare horses of the wagon train. I learn that about sixty mounts can be furnished him in fit.

I have consented to retain Fort King, and many days ago approved of the reinforcement of an additional company being sent there.

The resignation of Brigadier General Clinch was forwarded a week ago. The essay will be in this officer one of its best commanders. In the same package a like tender, on the part of Captain Thruston, was forwarded. On the earnest solicitation of each, founded on private interests of the utmost importance, they were allowed to retire (about this time) from the army, and to await the decision of the War Department. I soon afterwards learned that Captain Thruston would much have preferred a leave of absence. If his resignation has not been accepted, I trust that such indulgence may be accorded. He is highly gifted for any kind of war; but, from his knowledge of this country and the enemy, he would be of the greatest value on the recommendation of hostilities. Perhaps, with handsome promotion, he may be permanently retained in the army.—He is worthy of a Lieutenant Colonel.

I have received no report from Colonel Smith, who from Tampa went up the Peas Creek: none has been received from Col. Lindsay, who was left on the 20th ult. on the Big Wythlacochee, preparing a fortified camp for his wagons, before scouring the forks. From the bad dispositions of the Alabama regiment, their principal force, I expect to hear that the duty of that column has been slurred over.

But the most extraordinary and disgraceful delinquency committed by any corps, has occurred in the expedition entrusted to Major Reed. He has not descended to report to me; but from Governor Call's letter that was forwarded to Washington, I infer that the Major scarcely looked into the Wythlacochee.

His written orders, drawn up by Colonel Gadsden, directed him "to penetrate as far into the interior as may be found practicable and consistent with the security of your command." And I said to him on each of the two days, in the strongest and most precise terms, that he would ascend the river to the first impediment in its navigation, which was understood to be 12 miles up. I desired him to sketch the windings and the banks of the river and particularly to note a site with wood at hand and as near the fall as practicable, *for a military post*, the importance of which I fully explained.

This man has, at Tallahassee, caused a statement to be made, declaring that I had refused him permission to ascend the Wythlacochee; and again, presuming the statement to have been furnished by him, he denies having ever heard that possibly he might find a block-house and garrison established on the river. Now, I affirm, that it was generally known throughout the right wing of the army, that it was just possible that Major McLeone (a highly meritorious Floridian) had made such establishment.

The possibility was mentioned to Major Reed; and although Colonel Gadsden, by accident, omitted the subject in the letter of instructions, yet, when the Major saw half of a flat rudely cut in two, that which was extremely doubtful before, became a matter of the most perfect certainty; and if the Major had been bound home without other orders, it immediately became his imperious duty to go instantly to the relief of his countrymen. The flat could never have belonged to the Indians; and it would not have been destroyed, if the garrison had returned by water to the Suwanee, and Major Reed knew it could only have returned by water.

Associated with such officers and men, no man's honor is safe. An act of sheer cowardice is supported by at least two distinct falsehoods.

I must again repeat, that although I believe that 800 or a few regulars might easily beat the whole of the Seminole warriors, if they would stand, yet at

least 3,000 of the best troops are required to finish this war.

I have written the foregoing, sick and in haste. In a few days I hope to be well again, when I shall attempt to give succinctly the causes which have defeated my operations, the first of which is the late day on which I was ordered to Florida.

I remain, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.
Brig. Gen. JONES,
Adj. Gen. U. S. Army.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

It begins to be very commonly doubted whether the opposition are serious in proposing two such feeble candidates as Harrison and White for the support of the different factions which compose their party. For our own part we have no doubt that the election of either of those men would be a surprise and a mortification to the very persons who have brought them forward—they would be as much chagrined at their own success as was the poor old faggot-gatherer, who called so pathetically on death to relieve him from his miseries, when the king of terrors, sometimes irreverently called Old Bones, unexpectedly presented himself.

If either of those candidates possess any merits to recommend them, they are merely negative merits—merits which belong to the inanimate or the unreasonable creation—they have none of the positive qualifications which are required in the chief magistrate of a nation, foresight, firmness, promptness in emergency, moral courage, mental resource. Either Harrison or White would prove a second edition of King Log.—King Log did not remove the deposits; he puts no vetoes on the acts of his Congress; he frightened no foreign nations into the payment of their debts to his government; but lay quietly in the mud, suffered his cabinet to crawl all over him and do their will and pleasure, and was heartily despised by both rival parties, the pipers and the croakers. President Log, if by any unexpected misfortune he should be elected, would be equally useless, equally insignificant, equally despised. We have little doubt that the intelligent portion of the Whig party, setting aside office seekers, who of course sacrifice all other considerations to their own interest, are heartily ashamed of both these candidates, and would be much better satisfied with the election of Mr. Van Buren than with that of either of them.

Why, then, it will be asked, are these candidates held up for support? Merely to keep the party together for the present, and to prevent any of its members from falling off to the support of Van Buren and Johnson, until the time shall have arrived for other operations. Our adversaries are fond of intrigue, of political ambushes, and sudden turns of party dexterity. We should not be surprised if, after all, on casting the electoral vote, both Harrison and White were deserted by their friends, and the vote of the Whig States were given for some other candidate. It has been found impossible to bring the southern Whigs to agree upon a northern candidate, and equally impossible to make the northern Whigs agree upon a southern one. Harrison and White are therefore the candidates *pro tempore*, the men of straw with whom the mass of the party is amused for the present, while it is unlikely that Webster, whose friends claim the single State of Massachusetts, or perhaps some yet unnamed political leader, is destined to receive the entire electoral vote of the party. To show that we do not speak in this matter without grounds, we quote a paragraph from the Boston *Centinel*, a thorough-going Whig paper. After saying that the respective divisions of the Whig party, though supporting different candidates, are all agreed in dislike of Mr. Van Buren, that journal proceeds as follows:

"How then are the opposition to settle the matter of precedence? By the most simple of all modes. It is admitted on all hands, that as between the three opposition candidates, Mr. Webster is the most popular in some states, General Harrison in others, and Judge White in another class of states. Let then the Whigs indulge their personal preferences to a reasonable extent, and no farther: in those states where Mr. Webster takes the lead, an electoral ticket for him, should be agreed upon, but who, in the event of his not proving the most formidable candidate in the whole Union, would be willing to cast their votes in favor of either of the other Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in the states which are favorable to the Whig candidates: in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison

SEMI-WEEKLY
GAZETTE.



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Bruen,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flourney,
Of Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. Chittenden Ly n of Caldwell.
2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barber, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lacy, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Clemen, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

LEXINGTON.

MONDAY JUNE 13. 1836.

Col. Wilson, with about 480 Emigrants, including the *Lexington Ladies' Legion*, we understand took their departure from Louisville, yesterday morning, on board a steamboat for Texas. Success attend them.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—Great preparation are being made in Richmond and Danville, for celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. At Danville the two Literary Societies will be addressed by James T. Morehead Esq., acting Governor, and by James C. Cross, M. D. Professor of Material Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical College of Ohio, of this city.

Gov. CANNON, of Tennessee, has, on the request of the President, issued his proclamation, calling for 2500 volunteers, for the suppression of the Indian war. Those companies which had been heretofore organized on the call of Gen. Gaines, and ordered to be discharged, will be received, and mustered into service on the 16th instant, at Nashville, with any other companies who may tender their services. The first day of July, at Fayette, in Lincoln county, is appointed for the general rendezvous, of the troops for the whole western part of the state; and the 7th, the Eastern division will rendezvous at Athens, in McMinn county.

"Justus," a severe satire upon grinding out a Civil Engineer in six months, is received, and under consideration. We admit the apparent quackery in the *puff*, republished in the Gazette of 16th May, from the Georgetown Sentinel; and if the "proofs" have *proved nothing*, perhaps the application of a little caustic, might not be improper. We have known the English Grammar driven into a student by machinery, in the course of two weeks. We have known those who could not write their names legibly, become perfect adepts in the art, on receiving ten lessons of one hour each; and we have seen some SAMA swallow a sword eighteen inches long—then why might not a young gentleman of good capacity, become a first rate engineer in six months?

with all its power, we fully believe; but that it is as decided in favor of General Harrison for President or Mr. Granger for Vice President, or Mr. Wickliffe for Lieutenant Governor, we shall doubt until its column evidence the fact.

We think we know the senior Editor of the Gazette well—and if we are not mistaken, he has as little guile as any other conductor of a public journal; nor can we believe he would willingly risk the destinies of this great republic in the hand of General Harrison, who has no decided character on which to rally the opponents of Van Buren. We say this is our opinion of the senior Editor. The Junior, we only know as a gentleman of fine talents,—a scholar, and we have no doubt, "a chip of the old block."

From such a source, the Gazette cannot fail to be an instructive and very useful paper; but we predict its energies will never be seriously put in requisition to favour the election of General Harrison, as President of the United States.

The foregoing observations are no more intended as "sinister compliment or interested eulogy," to the Editors of the Louisville Gazette, than were those expressed in this paper, (to which the Louisville Gazette seems to take exception) in favor of Governor Morehead.—The readers of the Kentucky Gazette will not have forgotten the approbation of this print to the first Message of Governor Morehead, and the manner in which it was contrasted with the stonemaster messages of Governor Metcalfe.

At the time the Kentucky Gazette thus favourably spoke of Governor Morehead's Message, its Editor could have had no motive to have extended "sinister compliment or interested eulogy" to him—and the known magnanimity of the Editors of the Louisville City Gazette, will, we have no doubt, absolve the Kentucky Gazette from the degrading imputation.

The Louisville City Gazette professes to have always acted with the Whigs, and to have had an ordinary share of their confidence; yet nothing, within the knowledge of its Editors has transpired, to give countenance to the accusation, that Governor Morehead withdrew from the gubernatorial contest, in consequence of an understanding that he was to succeed Mr. Clay as U. S. Senator. We know not that such is the fact; but if the Editors of the Louisville City Gazette are unenlightened on the subject, we would advise them to take one other degree, and *claim* admittance when the Whig Convention doors may be hereafter closed. Things have been, there, heretofore transacted, a knowledge of which, might have made the Editors more cautious in their general decisions.

The Ladies' Legion, from Lexington, reached this city yesterday. It is a fine looking corps—one that will do credit to Kentucky and render Texas some service.

An interesting scene occurred on Sunday in Shelbyville as the Legion passed through that place. Epaulettes were presented to each of the officers, by Miss Buckner of this City. On presenting these, Saml. Tevis, Esq. who has uniformly been an ardent and able advocate of the cause of Texas, made a well-timed and electrifying speech, which drew forth the warmest plaudits of the crowd that had assembled to witness the presentation. On the part of the Legion an acknowledgement was made by Maj R. A. Ferguson in his usual eloquent and happy style, which was received with repeated and enthusiastic applause.

Louisville Adv.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—We give the following extract of a letter, dated Galveston, May 5th, which we find in the Memphis Enquirer, of the 1st instant:

"I would also remark, that on the 25th of April we sent our cavalry in pursuit of Gen Seisma, whom they overtook on San Bernardo; 300 Mexicans threw down their arms and surrendered, with 9 pieces of artillery, 500 mules, \$200,000, without firing a gun; they say 'anything but a fight.' The above mentioned property, however, will be returned.

M. BAXTON.

The Convention between Russia and Turkey has been settled. Turkey is to pay Russia 80,000 Turkish piastres by the latter end of August, and Russia on her part is to evacuate Silesia.

ANOTHER WAR BREWING.—The Far West, published at Independence, Missouri, says information has been received from Kirtland, Ohio, through various channels, of another movement among the Mormons to obtain possession of the "promised land," and to establish their Zion in Jackson county, the scene of their former disastrous defeat. They are said to be arming to the number of 1500 or 2000, and to be making their way, in detached parties, to the "debateable ground." The Far West also states that the people of Jackson and their friends in the surrounding counties are taking effectual measures for resistance, and will teach Jo. Smith, the "modern

That the Gazette will be an able advocate of any cause it may espouse, there can be no doubt; and that it will support Judge Clarke, for Governor,

hero of revelation and rags, that the world is not rolling backward in either knowledge or chivalry.—*Louis. Adv.*

From the Maysville Monitor.

The Abolition candidate for the Vice Presidency, shows his principles conclusively in the course he pursued on the report of Mr. Pinckney. Mr. Granger opposed the proposition authorizing the question to be taken on the resolutions; and when that resolution, which involves the great issue between the friends of our now prosperous country and those who seek her dismemberment, was submitted, viz: "Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere in any way with the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia," he declined voting. And what is such a refusal, but an express declaration that the resolution was *wrong* either in principle or policy? When the third resolution, which "cut off all action" upon the abolition petitions, papers, memorials and propositions, was submitted, Mr. Granger voted against it. Put this and that together and to what do they amount? They show beyond a doubt, that he thinks Congress *ought* to interfere with the abolition of slavery in the District, and that he *wishes it to do so*.

This is the individual that the Kentucky whigs have selected to run with General Harrison. The one a rank abolitionist—the other holding it expedient that Congress ought to appropriate all the surplus revenue to colonize free blacks and the purchase of slaves for that purpose. They are to be palmed upon the honest people of this State, as pure patriots, distinguished statesmen and sound republicans, worthy the high confidence of an enlightened and free people! Was ever outrage so barefaced!

At least ten thousand ploughs will be manufactured in Maysville during the present year, designed for the South, where they will bring, on an average, seven dollars per piece.—*Ib.*

From the Illinois Patriot.

ABOLITION IN MISSOURI.

A serious affair occurred at the Camp Ground, near Marion College on Sunday of last week; the circumstances which led to it, as near as we can learn, are briefly these: A few days previous to the tragedy of which we shall presently speak, the people of Palmyra had become quite excited in consequence of the discovery of some abolition pamphlets that had been found in the possession of two young men by the names of Garret and Williams. A meeting had been held, a procession had been formed and the obnoxious pamphlets were publicly burned, and the young men were carried to the outskirts of the town, with the expectation that they would be *lynched*.

After several propositions were made in regard to the mode of punishment, such as tar and feathers, whipping, &c., it was at last determined, by the suggestion of a humane lawyer, to let them go, on their promise to leave the State immediately. At a subsequent meeting held by the citizens, Mr. Muldrow read a list of Resolutions which he had prepared, of a pacific character, and they were adopted by the meeting. We believe this was on Friday. On the following Sunday, Mr. Muldrow attended a meeting at the Camp Ground, and after the morning service, proposed to Dr. Nelson to have the same Resolutions read there. While they were discussing the propriety of reading them, Dr. Bosley, whose hostility to the abolitionists was well known, insisted that they should not be read. An altercation took place between him and Muldrow, when Bosley struck at M. with his cane, which contained a sword. They closed, and in the scuffle, Bosley was stabbed, and has since died of his wound. Muldrow made directly for his own house where he was pursued. He declared his willingness to give himself up to the proper authorities provided they would guarantee his safe lodgment in the Palmyra jail, but said he would defend himself to the last rather than be left to the mercy of a Missourian.

Assurance was given that he should be protected, and he accordingly gave himself up. By a paragraph which we have taken from Tuesday's Republican, it will be seen that he has been removed to the jail in St. Charles, and that the excitement still continues.

Our information from Marion county, the seat of the Abolition excitement, is up to Friday evening last. The result of the visit of the citizens of Palmyra to Marion College, is not known; but we presume that nothing was done to injure the College or the students. Indeed, the Faculty of that Institution, as will be seen by the official proceedings of the Palmyra meeting, appears to be exceedingly anxious to allay the excitement, and to put down Abolitionism. Dr. Bosley is dead; and Mr. Muldrow, after examination, was remanded for trial, and has been confined in the St. Charles jail, as a place of greater security than the one in Marion county.—*Mo. Rep.*

The Louisville Advertiser of the 11th says, that Dr. Bosley is not dead, as reported above, but fast recovering.

Editors of the Public Advertiser, and the Journal:

Please publish the within, and request the Lexington papers to republish it; and oblige

SAML. TEVIS.

SHELBYVILLE, KY. JUNE 5, 1836.

The undersigned, citizens of Shelbyville and Shelby county, heard with regret, some few days since, of reports prejudicial to the character of Major

Robert A. Ferguson, in reference to the money collected by him in our county to aid the Texian emigrants.

We have investigated the matter, and have had a conversation with Maj. Ferguson, and have heard his explanation; and, as contributors to the fund raised in Shelby county, we are perfectly satisfied with the conduct of Maj. Ferguson. He received the contributions here for the Texian cause, as a member of a committee raised at Lexington, and we have no doubt that the funds have been and will be appropriated to the objects for which they were given. We very decisively approved the zeal and ability displayed by Maj. Ferguson in presenting the claims of Texas to our citizens, when the funds were raised. We are informed by him, that he paid drafts, &c., to the amount of \$150; amount retained, to the proper officer, \$187; and the balance, \$430, he deposited in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, for which he left a check with Gen. McCalla, for Col. Wilson, who is commanding officer of the emigrants now departing for Texas. This statement has given to the undersigned entire satisfaction, and we decidedly approve the conduct of Maj. Ferguson in reference to the whole affair.

The donations were made in consideration of the personal confidence we had in Maj. Ferguson; and we would have been entirely satisfied had he retained the whole money by him collected, and disbursed it for the emigrants as he should *think proper*, and finally accounted for the disbursements to his brethren in the Texian cause.

*SAML. TEVIS,
JNO. BULLOCK,
P. BUTLER,
HENRY H. MARTIN,
THOS. W. NEWTON,
H. B. OLIVER,
HENRY RADFORD.*

Anecdote. "Why do you pay me that six and eightpence, Mr. Mulroney?"—said an attorney to an Irishman, who replied, "Why, faith because I do not owe you that same". "Not owe it to me, yes you do, it's for opinion you had of me."—"That's a good one indeed," replied Pat, "when I never had any opinion of you in all my life."

"My good woman," said the evangelist, as he offered her a tract, "have you got the gospel here?"

"No, Sir, we han't" replied the old crone "but they've got it awfully down to New Orleans!—*Knickerbocker.*

VIRTUE.—In a polished society, that man though in rags, who has the power of enforcing virtue from the press, is of more real use than forty stupid brachmans or bronzes, quebres, though they preach never so often, never so loud, or never so long.

That man, though in rags, who is capable of deceiving even indolence into wisdom, and who professes amusement while he aims at reformation, is more useful in refined society than twenty cardinals with all their scarlet, and tricked out in all the fopperies of schoolastic finery.—*GOLDSMITH.*

DIED.—On the 25th ult., General Nathaniel Pitcher, former Governor of New York.

—On board the steamboat Memphis, en her passage up from New Orleans, Capt. Oliver Hart, of Nashville, formerly of this city.

CAUTION.

HEREBY forewarn all and every person or persons whatever from trading for a note given by me between the 25th Dec. '34 and 1st Jan. '36, for \$70 or \$75, to Mrs. Susannah Tegard, as I have paid said note long since, and will not again do so unless compelled by law.

THOS. RANEY.

*Lex. June 11, '36.—29-31**

\$10 REWARD.

LOST on the 9th instant, between Norton's Drug Store and Keiser's Tavern, a small *POCKET BOOK*, containing \$65, and some notes.

The above reward will be paid to the finder leaving it at the *Gazette* or *Intelligencer* Office.

Lex. June 13.—29-31

Intelligencer insert 3t

CAUTION.

A MIDDLE aged man of steady habits, wishing to engage in some business which will afford him even a small income. *Enquire of the Printer.*

Lex. June 13.—29-31

Intelligencer insert 3t

CA CARD.

A MIDDLE aged man of steady habits, wishing to engage in some business which will afford him even a small income. *Enquire of the Printer.*

Lex. June 13.—29-31

Intelligencer insert 3t

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., against loss or damage by Fire in the town or county, and also, make Insurance on Produce or Goods transported by land or water. This Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last. Capital Three Hundred Thousand Dollars!

The following are the Officers and Board of Directors who are on the Stockholders.

THOMAS SMITH, President.

JOHN W. HUNT, Director.

JOHN NORTON, Director.

W. M. WALLER, Director.

JACOB ASHTON, Director.

M. C. JOHNSON, Director.

JOEL HIGGINS, Director.

A. O. NEWTON, Secy.

MATHEW KENNEDY, Louisville, Agents.

WILLIAM M. CLANCY, Richmond, Agents.

HIRAM M. BLEDSOE, Paris, Agents.

THOMAS P. HART, Lexington Surveyor.

Applications for Policies of Insurance, or for information to A. O. Newton, in Lexington; M. Kennedy, Louisville; William M. Clancy, Richmond; Hiram M. Bledsoe, Paris; will be promptly attended to.

Lex. May 31, 1836—26-50

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the TRACT

OF LAND, upon which he now resides,

one and a quarter miles east of Nicholasville, con-

taining 130 Acres, all enclosed under good



Emporium of Fashion.
Gentlemen's Outfitting and Furnishing Establishment.

T. RANKIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a full and complete assortment of:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTING

Of the latest fashions, together with an extensive variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's ready made **Clothes**, of cloth and summer wear, with every description of **Female Articles** in line, rather superior to any thing offered in this market. They are bought in the East with great care, for Cash, and will be sold low for the same material. The clothes were manufactured expressly for himself, and are warranted to be in the height of the fashion, and in the best manner.

SHIRTS.

Linen, Cotton and Silk, Shirts; Plain and Ruffled **Bosom** Ginghams do; **Collars**, &c.

WALKING CANES.

Fancy, Sword, Whalebone and Gold Tipped Walking Canes.

TAILORS' SHEARS, &c.

Heinrich's improved Tailor's Shears, Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's Shears.

STOCKS, &c.

A new style of Stocks and Silk **Bo-** soms.

FROCKS AND PANTS.

Super Silk Frock and Pants for Boys and Children.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.

Super Bombazine Dress and Frock Coats and Pants.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.

Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing of all varieties.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTING,

Which he will make up to order, in the most fashionable and best style of workmanship.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same.

The Fashions, punctuality and neatness of work, shall be faithfully attended to.

Lex. April 26, 1836—17-3m

Engineer's Office Lexington and Ohio Rail- Road, Louisville, Ky. April 26, 1836.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock, P. M., of the 12th day of June next, for the grading and masonry necessary on about 20 miles of said Rail-Road next adjoining Louisville. At the same time and place, prop. sals will also be received for the erection of two Bridges or Viaducts, to-wit: one across the Kentucky river at Frankfort, and the other over Beargrass creek at Louisville. These bridges will be constructed with stone piers and abutments, and wooden superstructures.

The requisite plans and specifications will be exhibited at this office after the 1st of June next, and all information needed can be obtained by application to the subscriber in this city, or to the assistant Engineers on the line of the road.

The remaining distance to Frankfort (about 40 miles) will be offered for contract as soon as it can be located and prepared.

The country through which this road will pass is elevated, healthy, and in a high state of cultivation, and will yield abundant supplies for the men engaged in the execution of the work.

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 30, 1836—17-td

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief